JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SYREN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, 844 Broadway.-Little Trea-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- FANCHON WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WIEARD'S TEM NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-TREER PAST WO

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-VALSHA-THE FELON' BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Basy BROW-COR, NOTT-LIVING WHALK, &c., at all hours.— HARRY BLAKE-YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad AMERICAN NUSIC HALL, No. 414 Broadway. -Song NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, Canal street.-Sond

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - Drawing R 100 ENTERTAINMENTS. PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery. Songs, Dances Bungas acc. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

New York, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. June 2. - - -Monday. June 3. - - -Tuesday. 122,400 Wednesday, June 4. - - - 120,960 Thursday, June 5, - - - 120,720 Friday, June 6, - - - 121,320 Saturday, June 7, - - - 126,240 Daily Average. - - 122,236

THE SITUATION.

The latest news from General McClellan's head quarters received at the War Department reports everything quiet in his vicinity. The calm which precedes the storm is hanging above and around the grand Army of the Potomac. | From the West the glorious news reaches us

that the Mississippi is clear of the rebels from Cairo to New Orleans. Memphis is in our posses sion; Forts Wright and Randolph are evacuated and held by our troops. General Halleck sends despatch to the War Department to the effect that deserters from the enemy who arrived at Corinth report that the forts were evacuated on Saturday last, and that Captain Davis flotilla reached Memphis on Sunday. He found the city almost abandoned by the inhabitants, and many buildings destroyed. This intelligence is confirmed by the arrival of the steamer Platte Valley at Cairo, direct from Memphis vesterday. She reports that the city surrendered without resistance, and that everything was quiet there. It is not many days ago since the Memphis papers were more loud in their protestations than any other rebel journals against surrendering to the Union army. They declared in the most em phatic terms that Memphis would never yield. Yet Memphis is lying quietly to-day under the protec tion of the old flag, and the commerce of the whole Mississippi is opened to the world.

ing on the river General Mitchel has been finishing In the interior of Tennessee. Despatches receiv ed from him at the War Department yesterday. dated at Huntsville, Ala., state that General Neg lev: with a portion of the forces under his (Mitchel's) command, had driven the rebels under Ceneral Adams from Winchester to Chattanooga, and, at that place, had utterly routed them and captured all their baggage wagons, supplies and ammunition. Things look bright in the West.

The United States gunboat Bienville arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, bringing in tow three schooners, which were captured off Charles ton in attempting to run the blockade-namely, the La Croilla, Providence and Rebecca-from Kassan, New Providence, the main entrepot for rebel vessels. The Bienville reports that the Union forces were virtually investing Charleston. h brisk engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stone Inlet

General Stevens, with an expedition, went from Port Royal to Pocotaglio, a railway station on the road between Charleston and Savannah, and tore mp the track, thus cutting off communication between those two cities.

MISCELLAWEOUS NEWS. The North American, from Liverpool 29th and Londonderry 30th ult., arrived off Cape Race at noon yesterday, on route for New York. Her advices are one day later than those brought by the City of Washington, published in yesterday' American securities were unchanged. Cotton and breadstuffs had an upward tendency. The former

had advanced one-quarter of a penny per pound. Judge McCunn set down the argument on the motion to quash the indictments against parties for violating the Sunday liquor law for Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the Court of General

The stock market opened weak yesterday, but clos firm at an advance over the morning prices. Money very abundant; call loans 3 a 4. Exchange 115%. portion market yesterday, as usual on the last day of the wreak, was loss buryant and active, while prices were without change of moment. Spinners were also inclined to hold off until the government sale comes off this week. The transactions embraced about 500 bales, cleaing on basis of 31c. a 31%c. per lb. for middling uplands flour market was steady, especially for common The higher class of extra grades were firm, while civily for prime qualities, though not quotably higher, printe low and medium grades were tregular and less active. Corn was firm, but sales were less freely made. bile prices were unchanged; sales of new Western and were made at 45c; a 48c., and old do. at 50c. a 51c Rye was active and firm at 66c. a 68c. for Western, and at 71c. for State. Pork was easier, but active at the dession, with sales of mess at \$11 25 a \$11 50, and prime at \$9 a \$0 50. Sugars were steady and prices un-changed, while the sales embraced about 860 hhds., chiefly Ceba. Coffee was quiet but steady, while sale we e confired to small lots of Maracaibo, St. Domingo, Rio and Jametea. Freights were without change of mo Corn and wheat were engaged for Liverpool at # 35d. a 9d., in abip's bags, and floor at 2s. 1 55d. a 2s. 3d., with a small jet reported at 2s. 4d. To London flour was protty freely taken at 2s. 73g J. a 2s. 9d.

Charleston Invested-The Five Most Important Cities to This Rebellion, and

It will be seen by the news from Charleston given in the Heranda week ago, and a confirmation of which is published this morning, that the Union forces in that quarter are virtually investing the city. The broad bay and the several creeks from the sea communicating with the city, and the chain of sandy islands which lead to it, afford so many advantages for our light draught gunboats and their supporting land troops that we confidently expect before the lapse of many days to report to our readers the restoration of the "old flag" to Fort Sumter, and the capture of the hotbed in which this great but hopeless rebellion was

hatched. The five cities of the South which have been most conspicuous and serviceable to this rebellion are Charleston, Norfolk, New Orleans, Nashville and Richmond. The work of a premeditated Southern revolution was initiated at Charleston in the rupture there, in 1860, of the Presidential Convention of the late great democratic party; and the game of a Southern confederacy was there practically inaugurated with South Carolina's ordinance of secession o December 20 of the same year, 1860, upon the pretext of Abraham Lincoln's election There, too, the gauntlet of war was thrown down in the face of our national government in April, 1861, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In brief, we may truly say that in the work of concocting, arranging, precipitating and directing the elements of this terrible rebellion to the South, Charleston, among all the cities of the South, stands pre-eminent as Lucifer among his rebellious confederates of the infernal regions.

Next in order come the city of Norfolk and its dependencies. The loss of a powerful squadron there in the spring of 1861, including the frigate Merrimae: the seizure by the rebels of the Gosport Navy Yard, with its immense stores of gunpowder and warlike materials, including some twenty-five hundred pieces of artillery of all descriptions, and the loss of those military workshops, involved to the Union cause an aggregate loss which cannot be computed in money. The rebels, on the other hand, in the seizure of Norfolk, secured not only the heavy ordnance and the munitions of war which enabled them to fortify the Mississippi river at various points from Columbus to New Orleans, and to arm Forts Donelson and Henry in Tennessee, and their batteries of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Norfolk, the James and York rivers, the peninsula between and various other places, but they also secured with Norfolk the means and materials for extemporizing a navy which, at one important crisis, threatened the destruction of our own.

Norfolk, therefore, in its services to the re bellion, stands second only to Charleston, and New Orleans, as the great financial and commercial metropolis of the South, comes next It has been to the spurious government of Jeff. Davis, financially, what New York has Been to the government of the United States through all this war. Fourth in point of practical importance to the rebels, till they lost it, was the city of Nashville. It was the great centre of the subsistence which was drawn from the bread and meat producing districts of Kentucky. Tennessee and Arkansas, for the uses of the rebel armies of the Mississippi valley, and even of the Atlantic coast to a great extent, to say nothing of the military clothing, munitions of war and hospital supplies which were there fabricated or collected.

The fifth of these important cities to the rebellion was Richmond, while they were all working together; but to-day it stands as the last stronghold, the last reliance, the last hope, the "last ditch," and the last extremity of ently of its distinction as the capital of the so-called "Confederate States," Richmond has done a vast amount of service to the rebel Davis and his gang, from its great flour mills, its cannon foundries, its factories of small arms and percussion caps, clothing, &c., and from its depots of provisions, drained from the plains, valleys and mountains of Virginia. But now with the loss of Norfolk, Nashville and New Orleans, Richmond, as the rebel capital, and as the last ditch of the last remaining rebel army, is more important to Davis and his fel lows than they regarded all the cities of the South six months ago. For then this rebellion was not reduced to a single army subsisting on half rations, nor enclosed in a corner from which there was no escape.

We have said that we expect before the lapse of many days to report the capture of Charles ton. It matters little, however, now, whether this event shall precede or follow our occupation of Richmond; for that consummation will break up the rebellion, root and branch. The mischief within the capabilities of Charleston was accomplished in that bombardment which dragged the so-called border slave States North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, and the secession ele ments of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, into the Dismal Swamp of this rebellion. Since that day Charleston has played no higher part than that of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. Each of these five cities-Charleston, New Orleans, Nashville and Rich mond-abandoned the Union rich, prosperou and beautiful. The three which have been rescued we have found in the wretched condition of the prodigal son, with his substance wasted by his folly, and his body covered only with rags and wounds, and reduced to skin and bone. Richmond and Charleston we know are in the same condition, and that with their recovery the bulk of their people must, for some time, be dependent upon the charity of that benign government which, to the ruin of them selves, they have sought to destroy.

Thus draws to a close the most causeless the most suicidal, the most formidable, and ye the most hopeless and impotent, rebellion in the history of mankind. And Charleston! What a theme for the future historian of these times will be the reckless ambition and fatal folly of Charleston. Weighed in the balance and found wanting, her end is at hand as the Venice of a Southern confederacy.

THE OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS-OUR MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—For a bird's-eye view of the vast importance of our recovery of the Mississippi river, we refer the reader to the map of that great continental artery which we publish this morning, a bond of the Union which cannot be broken asunder. The news of the occupation of Memphis, received last night from General Halleck, gives increased nterest to the man.

Progress of the Union Sentiment in the IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK HERALD, BUNDAY, JUNE 8 1869.

On another page we publish two highly inte resting political documents. One is the address of the late convention of citizens at Nashville to the people of Tennessee. The other is the message of Governor Gamble to the State Convention of Missouri.

The address to the people of Tennessee is very eloquent and full of instructive matter. Truly do the committee say that for a period of sixty-five years the State of Tennessee was blessed with all the elements of prosperity, and no people were ever better satisfied with their government. During its connection with the federal Union the population increased more than fourfold. Now the State is steeped to the lips in misery. What is the cause? vote of "separation," which its authors feared to call "secession." that word being detested in Tennessee, was forced upon an unwilling people. The various false pretences by which this consummation was brought about are well and truly stated in the address. The fallacy of one of these-the assertion that if Ten nessee would unite with the cotton States there would be "peaceable secession" and no war-is effectually disposed of by the solemn warn ings quoted from the speeches of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. Tennessee has only reap ed the consequences foretold by these great statesmen. But she is now returning to reason and a renewal of her prosperity.

Missouri, unlike Tennessee, was forced by the violence and treachery of her Governor and her other State and military authorities into open rebellion, contrary to the voice of the Conven tion of the people which had assembled for the purpose of considering the question of seces sion. The State was committed to war with the federal authorities without the consent of the people in any shape or form. But the activity of General Lyon soon put the traitors to flight and the Convention took charge of the govern ment of the State, and elected a provisional Governor, H. R. Gamble, in order to prevent anarchy. It has continued to do so ever since and now it is summoned, upon the call of the provisional Governor, to take action about the Congressional districts and elections. In reviewing the history of the State since the commencement of the civil war, Governor Gamble states that twelve thousand troops were raised in that State for the service of the United States Volunteers, and that Missouri has more than thirty thousand volunteers in the field, but mostly in other States. This proves that the population of Missouri are loval to the Union and that she was drawn into the rebellion by the State authorities.

This is the reason why the President has no appointed a military Governor for Missouri he people themselves have done it in the in terest of the Union. This discrimination of the President shows that he does not want to interfere with the State organizations of the South or to meddle with its domestic institutions Had the people acted in North Carolina and Tennessee as they did in Missouri, there would be no necessity for any Military Provisional Governor being appointed by the President But it was a question between order and anarchy, and it was necessary to appoint some supreme authority to administer the affairs o those States till the people are entirely freed from the yoke of the rebellion and can take ac tion for themselves. Johnson and Stanly are only provisional Governors for the transition state in which Tennessee and North Carolins now find themselves. Their business is, not to apturn, but to preserve, the local laws and the rights of property, so far as they are not inconsistent with the constitution and the supremacy of the federal authority. By acting in this way they will reconcile the whole people to the Union. By adopting the course proposed by the abolition Jacobins they would repel the peole, and render "confusion worse confi instead of educing order from chaos.

IMPROVED TACTICS OF NAPOLEON ULLMAN .-Ullman, the great Napoleon of the Opera, has returned from Elba and has collected together immense forces for the coming campaign. He came out yesterday with a manifesto of his highly attractive programme, and will open the Irving Place Opera House to the public of New York on Wednesday next. This campaign is to be conducted upon the most improved principles of modern operatic tactics. It will be short, but brilliant and magnificent. The General opens on Wednesday evening with Madame Comte Borchard, a lady of considerable European fame, and who has hitherto been a star of the first magnitude in the New Orleans Opera. Following immediately after this splen did move, Napoleon offers Madame Herrmann the wife of the celebrated prestidigitateur, in the beautiful opera, "The Child of the Regiment." This is this lady's first appearance on any stage, and the operagoing folks will consequently be on the tiptoe of expectation That these two moves will cause great sensa tion there can be no doubt. In addition to such attractions. Ullman has secured the services of Gottschalk, the renowned pinnist, as well as those of Herrmann, the prestidigitateur. The operas will be produced in the most effect ive style, as the artists engaged are of the high est order of talent. But the greatest idea of Napoleon in this matter is that of bringing these varied performances within the reach of all classes. The soirces of Herrmann have hitherto cost from half a dollar to a dollar for admission; those of Gottschalk one dollar to one dollar and a half, and the Opera itself generally about the same figure. Now, by grand coup, Ullman combines all these briliancies in one, and for half a dollar he gives the public the whole of these advantages for which they have heretofore had to pay some four dollars or more. This is a decidedly Napoleonic move; and, with the experience that this great operatic director has gained during his European tour, and the admirable management he is displaying, we feel convinced that he will successfully avoid that Waterloo which has annihilated so many of his predecessors.

EVERYTHING IN COLOR. - The Tribune remained silent over the statements of Parson Brownlov in reference to the sufferings of the white Union men who are imprisoned and shot down in Tennessee, but eulogizes the statements of Jim Lane in regard to the negroes down South. Color is everything at the Tribune office

WALLACK'S THEATER-LAST NIGHT-BENEFIT OF 1 loss .- The last night of the season at Wallack's is set apart for the benefit, to-morrow (Monday) evening, of that popular favorite in his capacity, Mr. Moss, the treasurer. The veteran proprieter, Mr. Waliack, between two interesting plays, will announce the class of the season in one of his peculiarly appropriate speeches. The house, undoubtedly, will be full at an early hour.

Arrival at Philadelphia of Prizes Captured off Charleston

The City Invested by the Union Forces.

Railroad Communication Between Charleston and Savannah Cut Off. Ac.

PHILADELPHIA , June 7, 1862. The United States gunboat Bienville arrived last night with three schooners in tow, which were captured off harleston in attempting to run the blockade. names are the Providence. La Croitia and Rebecca; all

The Bienville sailed from this port some two months ego, with ammunition, &c., for the blockading equadron also supplying the gunboats at Mosquito Inlet, sino which time she has been on the blockade off Charleston. During her stay there she captured the two English screw steamers Stettin and Patras, also three valuable steamers were sent to New York; the schooners she towed to this port. The aggregate estimated value of

these prizes is about \$400,000.

The Stettin is loaded with one thousand boxes of tea two hundred cases of champagne, forty tons of brandy, and a large cargo of assorted stores, valued in all at be

The Patras is loaded with arms and ammunition, coffee. quors, &c. Among the former are fifty cases of arms nd seventy-five tons of powder.

She brings to this port over 100 passengers—chiefly

The Bienville arrived off the Canes of the Delaware on he morning of the 5th. After vainly endeavoring to procure a pilot by signal guns, and the weather be ng thick, thus obscuring the land, came to auchor. The weather brightening up, Acting Master Dill. U.S. N., a essenger, kindly volunteered to bring ber in: anchoring Breakwater she again fired signal guns and ockets, but did not succeed in procuring a pilot until

Commander—J. R. M. Mutlaney. Licutenant and Executive Officer—A. E. R. Benham. Acting Marter:—Frank Smith, John A. Rodgers, John A. Jarolay and Edward H. Sheffield.

Surgeon—Isaac T. Coates.
Paymosier—William Waliace Goodwin.
Engineers—Chief, William F. Wright, Second Assistantenry Hill, Third, Jarad Day, James Fountain and Ber

ard Keriey. Gunner—Josoph Smith. Paymaster's Clerk—Gidson P. Smith. Acting Muster's Mates—William W. Brant and Frank H.

J. W. King, Chief Engineer Ragship Wabash. Victor G. Clymer, Fleet Surgeon. Major Boughty, United States Merines. 7J. H. Dill, Acting Master United States Navy (on sick

eave).
E. K. Harris, Acting Master's Mate.
Lieutenant Pratt, United States Army.
Matthew Porter, Sergeant; William Corwin, Sergeant
D. Sullivan, Corporal Engineers; William Bronnan,

Steward.

Mrs. Caverley, Captain John Eldridge, J. M. Eyre, Mr. Sødgwick, Isaac Ames.

Invalids—Hannon Carpenter, from United States, teamer Alabama; Daniel Morse, from United States, teamer Flambeau; Wm. Isnaegard, from United States, steamer Januez, Adger.

Machinists from Port Royal—D. Leo, James Ewan and Patrick Connor.

Thirty-one of the crew, discharged, of United States ship Vandalia. Also, officers and crows of the following prizes:—Steamers Stettin, nineteen; steamer Patras, ighteen ; steamer Elizabeth, seven ; schooner eventeen, and seventeen of the crows of the thre

The Bienville left Port Royal on Monday last The resident's revocation of General Hunter's proclamation vas well received at Port Royal. General Hunter had organized a brigade of contrabands and was about to assign them to building introuchments

and fortifications. A sharp engagement had occurred with the rebel bat-

The Union forces were virtually investing Charleston A rebel steamer was run ashore on Williams Island while being chased by the blockading vessels, and is

still aground. chooner Cora, prize to the Keystone State, is

Official Report of Commander Mallany. WAMHNGTON, June 7, 1962.
Commander Mullany, of the United States Steamer Bienville, off Port Royal, reports to the Navy Department, showing English colors, about twenty-five miles south east of Charleston bar. He says in his report, "when first discovered, two of the vessels were at anchor with heir sails furled, and the third was under sail. Imme diately afterwards all the vessels made sail and attemp ed to escape. The first vessel captured was called th Providence, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared at that por for Baltimore, Md., and had a cargo of sait and segars. Commander Mullany believes register to be spurious, as it had no official seal, which, coupled with her being entirely out course if bound north, and her attempted es

ape, led him to capture her. The second vessel captured was called the Pebecca, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had a cargo of sait in sacks. Hor register is believed to be rious for the same reasons as that of the Providence The third vessel captured was called the Lacriolla, Nassau, N. P. She cleared from that port for St. John and has an assorted cargo of groceries, &c., such a soap, oil, lard and matches. Her register, like those of the two others is doubtless spurious. The crews of all these vessels freely admitted that they were bound to

The supercarge of the Lacriella informed Commande Mullany they came out of Charleston on the night of the 28th April, and that they had been waiting for two or three days for an opportunity to run in again, when we fell in with her. Acting master Frank Smith made a thorough report of the prizes, which was forwarded by Commander Mullany, in which it is said the master of the Providence stated in the presence of the boat's crew he had tried for two nights to get into Charleston, but being ensuccessful he had determined to make for Baltimore The second vessel, the Rebecca, is an American vessel built at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1859.

The third capture is a fine yacht schooner, built in one of the Northern States in 1857, and was named the Nova. he sailed from Nassau at the same time with the for mer mentioned vessels, under the assumed name of of Havana, admitted they had tried to get into Charles ton, and he had urged the master to either go in or or deavor to go away, as they would surely be captured.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

Railroad Communication between Charleston and Savanna Cut Off—General Stevens' Expedition to Pocoaligo-Sharp Fighting with the Rebis—Success of the Enter

Railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah has been cut off. On Wednesday night, the 28th instant, General Stevens obtained permission to secute a plan which he long since formed, and which he has been ready at any moment since the occupation of Beaufort to undertake. The Fiftieth Pennsylvania regi-ment, Colonel Crist, two companies of the First Massa chusetts cavalry, and a section of the First Connecticut battery, comprising in all a force of about eight hundred men, were accordingly ordered to move at once, and

started for Pocotaligo at midnight.

At daybroak our forces reached the station—a small village on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Rail oad-and were met by nearly one thousand of the ene my. A skirmish ensued, and after a few moments sharp fighting the rebels were driven from their position, carrying off their wounded, but leaving seven dead bodies and two prisoners on our bands. Our loss was two killed and five wounded-all of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania. One of the killed was Captain Charles Parker, of Reading, who fell while leading his company into action, He was a fine officer, and a splendid speciman of a man. I am unable to learn, in time for the Blonville's mail, the

names of the wounded.

After the rebois had retired our forces tore up the track for some d stance on either side of the railroad. Col. Crist remained in and sturbed powersion of the poon until two o'clock on Friday morning, when, the enemy appearing in strong force, he deemed it prudent to resire, which he did so cossfully, arriving at Beaufort

elebooth killer

enewy appearing in strong force, he deemed it prucent to realize, which he did solvessfully, arriving at Beaufort y esterdly noon.

Liout Rush, of the Fiftieth Penusylvania, was killed by the accidental discharge of his pistol while preparing for the march on Wednesday evening.

The revenue steamer Flora, Capt. Fengar, has just returned from Stone, where she was anchored, within seven miles of Charleston, last night. Capt. Fengar reports that the enemy in that vicinity is about test thousand strong. A battle is jooked for soon.

The proclamation of the President, effectually squalching Gen. Hunter's abolition order, was received have with profound satisfaction. It will have a most salutary effect on our soldiers, who were becoming much demoralized at the idea of fighting only for the niggers and associating with them as soldiers.

The negro brigade has been disbanded.

You will probably have heard, before this reaches you, of the capture of the English steamer Patras, laden with coffee, powder, &c. by the blockading squadron of Charleston, on the 26th mat. She was sent north. I enclose a list of her officers:—Captain, E. Elliot, first officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; third officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; the officer, W. R. Tels; second officer, Henry Gowdy; the J. The Solventh of the Labor.

The second officer is the

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WARDINGTON, June 7, 1862. SATISPACTORY REPORTS FROM M'CLELLAN AND

The telegraphic news received at the War Department to-day from the armies of General McClellan and General Halleck give assurances of great and decisive success

EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON MILITARY OPERATIONS. It is not expected at the War Department that the pub-ic voracity for news will be gratified to-morrow by its usual Sunday meal. The severe storms of last week have greatly embarrassed military operations either offensive or defensive. It is supposed that the thunder storm to night will interfere with the transmission of despatches.

ABRIVAL OF GENERAL M'DOWELL. General McDowell, accompanied by two of his staff, was in the city to-day.

REPORTED SUPERSEDURE OF GENERAL HUNTER. It is stated in military circles that an order has been sent for superseding General Hunter. In the same quar ter the views of the HERALD as to the expediency of re inforcing General McClellan are highly approved.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL BUDGET. that the annual budget would be hereafter one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, fitty millions of which would be for a permanent military establishment of fifty thousand men. The navy would require twentytary source was published some time since showing that the expense of keeping'up a regiment of infantry of half a million of dollars a year. Considering the state of things that must for years require a militar occupation of the South, fifty millions of dollars on arm account is not an over estimate. But twenty-five mi tions for the future mayy is altogether too low a figure As the navy was before the war the appropriations were fifteen millions, more or less. Mr. Fessenden's estimate of one hundred and eighty millions a year for government expenditures is not extravagant. Of this ther will be about fifty millions in the shape of interest on the public debt, should it not exceed one thousand mil-

tion dollars. Congress not being in seasion to-day there has been little political movement. Next week is expected to be a busy one in both houses. All the important measures of the session have been matured, and only await their turn

for legislative action. There is work enough laid out to occupy another month, after which it will be difficult for the Senate to postpone an adjournment without an open avowat of a determination to continue in seasion, not to aid the government, but solely to embarrass the admin istration in the vigorous prosecution of the war. With rdinary industry, by the first of July every measure required for the prosocution of the war, the maintenance of the government and the promotion of the public interests, can be acted upon.

The session will be a remarkable one on account of the great amount of work done by Congress in less time that sed to be spent in doing nothing except making but combe speeches and working up immense lobby jobs During this session very little time has been occupied in house in speeches merely for buncombe, and the great attractions and more certain gains offered by the ormous expenditures of the War and Navy Depart ments have drawn away from Congress nearly all o the horde of greedy speculators that were wont to in-fest the lobby. Congress has been left to attend to legiti-mate business, and for this reason the business is nearly all done. The only delay has been occasioned by continu

al efforts in the Senate to fasten the irrepressible negro BEAUREGARD CONCENTRATING HIS FORCES. It appears that the supposition mentioned in the correspondence yesterday in regard to the movements of Beauregard have been verified by intelligence from Corinth to day. He is reported to be concentrating what is left of his army for another stand, but it is no probable that with half of his army he can offer much esistance to the victorious Union forces which drove his whole command away from the strong fortification

THE CASE OF GENERAL BIRNEY. The telegraphic announcement, that General D. B. Bir-ney had been relieved of this command on the field of battle, created no little surprise among his friends. It is alleged in his behalf that on Saturday last Genera Birney to take a position on the Richmond and York Birney to take a position on the Richmond and York River Railroad. General Birney compiled, and had scarcely got his men in line of battle when General Kearney, Chief of Division, ordered him back to his original position. This order General Birney also promptly obeyed, and for this was placed under arrest next morning for disobedience of orders. General Kearney at once addressed a note to General He nize man, wherein he fully exculpates General Birney of any intention to disobey orders, and says he look upon him as a superior officer. He asks General Heint elman to accord General Birney a hearing, which he (General Kearney) is satisfied will result satisfactorily

APPAIRS ON THE POTOMAC. taking down a large number of members of Congress and their ladies. The King Philip wont down last night The Yankee arrived last evening from the Lower Pote mac, but reports nothing new. The Wyandank and Re liance arrived from off the Plantink river this morning bringing with them a fishing smack, called the Monitor which was captured a day or two since attempting rup the blockade. On each occasion that a boat goe into the river now, it comes back with a number of arms given up by deserters from the leservice, who ar now in their homes in that vicinity, peacefully employed at their respective pursuits. ONE OF THE NAVAL HEROES.

Lieut. James Forney, of the Marine Corps, who, though every young man, was, by the resignation of Capt. Buch n and Col. Terret, left in temporary charge of the Washington Navy Yard in the dark days of July last, has again signalized his courage. Capt. Craven, in his report to the Navy Department, states that he assigned him two guns at the passage of the Mississippi, and that he fought them most gallantly.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL CAUSE. The five bundred men noticed some time since aving taken the oath of allegiance at the hands of Capt. Harris, of the Island Belle, have all given up their arms and are at work in that section of the country from which the most of them hailed. Some of the citicons o the neighborhood informed our officers, a day or two since, that last week a colonel, two captains and three licutenants, who had been serving in the rebei army, returned to their homes in that vicinity, having become

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL COOK. Brigadier General John Cook, of Illinois, and his Assistant Adjutant General, Capt. Benj. F. Smith, have arrived, in obedience to orders. General Cook has been assigned the command of a brigade. Colonel Corcoran of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment, is in this brigade. SOLDIERS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

There are now confined in the Penitentiary about sincip-five soldiers, including one captain, for mutuay. mfined are various, ranging from attempts to shoot officers and mutiny to more insults offered to officers.

THE MINISTER TO HAYTI.

Mr. Whilden, who has been appointed Minister to Havil, is a lawyer of New Hampshire. D is not doubted that the mission will be reciprocated. There are some

blacks here of considerable ability, but it has not frans DEATES OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of soldiers in hospital here are

Carpend .

reported :—
John Thompson, Co. C, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania.

John Stewart, Co. D. One Hundred and First Pennsyl-Sergeant Horace Barnes, Co. D, Sixth New York cav-

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORN, June 7, 1862. The Old Point boat arrived shortly after seven o'clock

roken some part of her machinery during the storm. foreneon from the Pamunkey river, with wounded! She proceeded to the Marine Hospital at Portsmouth, where about twenty-five of the worst cases were put off. It is contemplated to send her to New York with the re-

The Missouri State Convention

In the Convention to-day the Committee on Elections reported an ordinance to enable citizens of this State now in the military service to vote at the coming August

The special committee on the seats of ab eported in favor of expelling Messrs. Price, Crawfords

reported in favor of expelling Mesers. Price, Crawfords. Thatcher, Wright and Turner, on the ground of active rebellion, and in favor of simply declaring vacant the seats of Mesers. Chouanit and Watkins.

It was moved to strike out the name of Mr. Watkins for the reason that he had renounced the rebellion and been pardoned by the President, but after discussion the motion was lost, as was also a motion to simply declare the seat of Mr. Wright vacant.

The report was adopted.

The petition of seven hundred citizens of the Fourth Senatorial District was presented, asking for the expulsion of Prince L. Hodgins from the convention as being unworthy to represent the Union people of that district. No better exidence was needed of his traitorous and coastemptible conduct, than that he has aided and absted the rebellion and has not dared to show himself in said district since last September.

Mr. Homens asked for the appointment of a committee to investigate his case, which was agreed to.

The discussion on the ordinance defining the qualifications of voters and civil officers was then renewed, and, after several specifies for and against it, the motion of Mr. Orr, made yesterday, to strike out the clause distranchising persons who have taken up arms, against the government or given sid or encouragement to the rebellion, was carried by 44 against 24.

On motion, the ordinance was recommitted to the committee.

Mr. Howers, moved to instruct the committee to report

On motion, the vicinity of the committee to report.

Mr. Howers, moved to instruct the committee to report an ordinance on the basis of his minority report—namely, deferring all elections till the next regular gubornaterial election, now that the disfranchising clause was re-

There seemed to be a majority in favor of this properition, but without a vote on the motion, the convention

Arrival of Discharged Soldiers. The ship Idaho, of Boston, Captain Howe, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Ship Island May 12,

bringing sixty discharged soldiers from General Butle army. They belong to the following regiments:— Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, six mea. Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, five men. Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, five men. Twelfth Maine Volunteers, five men. Thirteenth Maine Volunteers, one man. Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, two men. First Maine battery, two men. Sixty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, four men. Sixty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, four men.

She also brings a number of servants and Quarter naster's men. Died on board, May 27, B. S. Long, of Contigook, N. H. He belonged to the Quarterms

The Floods in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers.

Eastor, June 6, 1862.
Paports from Mauch Chunk and vicinity represent the damages in that region to the canal, railroad and private property, and destruction of life, as greatly exceeding even the worst anticipations. The causi is represe as washed away for three miles from Mauch Chunk. Four dams have been washed away. Several persons resident at South Bethlehem are missing, and it is feared

they have been drowned.

All the islands in the river are covered with valuable road resumed operations to-day. The Delaware, Lacks. wanna and Western is now open to the Delaware Water Gap. The Lehigh Valley road will be in operation to Alientown to-morrow, making a connection from New York to Harrisburg. The balance of the road will be re. paired in ten days. All the bridges on the Beaver

The Navy.

yesterday from the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, but will not leave until to-morrow. She will go to New Orleans direct, and persons desiring to send letters or papers to by leaving their packages at the Naval Lyce by leaving their packages at the Cayuga has undergone considerable repairs, having been clerably well shattered at the battle of New Orieans. That the that water line is 158 feet; breadth of beam 25

tolerably well shattered at the battle of New Orleans.
Her length at water line is 158 feet; breadth of beam 25
feet; depth of hold 12 feet, and draws 10 feet. Annexed
is a correct list of her officers—
Lieutemant Commanding=0. M. Fairfax.
Lieutemant and Executive Officer—George H. Perkins.
Acting Manters—E. D. Percey, John Hanson.
Austidant Surgeon—Edward S. Bogart.
Acting Assistant Paymenter—J. W. Whiffen.
Engineers—Second Assistant, J. M. Harris; Third Assistant Paymenter—J. W. Chaffee, R. Aston.
Acting Master's Mates—Bobert O. Lanfere, Francis P.
Stovens, Wm. A. Patting, James Gillen.

Died, at the battle or Fair Oaks, Virginia, Captain THEODORE RUSSELL, of Company H, Sixty-first regiment New York State Volunteers, aged about twenty-three coars. Captain Russell was well known to the literary years. Captain Ressell was well known to the literary public as the son of Joseph Russell, the printer and publisher, of John street, as a young man of rare talents and promise. Having been a member of the Seventh regiment, National Guard, at the breaking out of the rebellion, he was among the first to volunteer in Duryce's Advance Guard, Fifth New York State Volunteers, and was wounded at the fight at hig Bethel. Upon his recovery he was called to the command of Company H, in the Stry-first New York State Volunteers, and has now gloriously met his death at the head of his men during the fiercest of the lare engagement before Richmond. His corrageous conduct and intrepidity on the extreme right of the line circited warm commondation from Generia Howard, when he was unfortunately carried eff by a rifle ball.

Our City Shade Trees and Their Garre-ting Pavements—A Cry for Help. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD. Sm:—I ask the benefit of your columns through which

o call the attention of our city authorities, subordinates and all others concerned, to the garroting of our city shade trees by the paving stones of our sidewalks. The pavements—since untouched—were laid when the trees were planted, five, ten, or fifteen years ago, and the few

pavements—since untouched—were laid when the trees were planted, five, ten, or fifteen years ago, and the few inches of space originally but them for the expansion of the trees, having years ago been filled up, the peculiar consequences of this garroting process are as curious as they are painful to behold. In some case, by main strength, the oppressive paving stones have been lifted up by the growth of the trees thomselves, and displaced. In others, however, the base of the trees has been compressed from its natural circle into a square, between its immovable walls of grantle, just as the skull of a young fathead indian is made flat and shapeless by compression in a frame of wood. The circles of others of these rock bound trees have become as unsightly as those of a Chinese beauty, swollen and builging over around the top of those from shees which stop the growth of her celestial feet at five years old.

Against this garroting and choking system relief must come soon, or many of our most beautiful trees, at or before the end of the present season, will be strangled. Many have aiready thus been choked to death. I am afraid it they should all be killed in this way, that the hardy, clean, beautiful and thrifty planthus will be superceded by a different set because of the dwe or six days of the unpleasant aroma of the alanthus in its blooming season. But as the shanthus is our only sity tree which is absolutely free from all vermin, if we are to have no more of it planted from this silly projectice against its blooming door, let us at least save what we have for if the alanthus it are to be strangled and then superseded by elms, indens, horse cheanuts, button-woods and other worm infeased trees, our tree-shaded streets of New York will eventually become, from June to Cetober, abachted in manufactures, too, of five, ten, fifteen or twenty years' growth, it pray the attention of all concerned to the tree choking paving stenes of our city sidewalks, and to their immediate removal.

MEARD Lawis Stria. Mesuro.—The unac

city sidewalks, and to their immediate removal. W.

Minard Laws: Still. Missing.—The unaccountable disappearance of this gentleman has become cause of much surprise to his relatives and friends. Being the scenic artist of Lawra Keene's theatre, he filled an important position. An elaborate statement having appeared in the New York Times, to the effect that his body was discovered and buried, his nephew, Mr. Edward Schwiczofer, attace that it is unterly untrue. Mr. Schwaczofer had the body exhumed for the purpose of identification, and anserts, that it does not bear the elightest resemblance to that of the missing man in features, or in any other respect, and requests this contradiction through our columns. The Corener, too, supports the above named, gentleman in this matter.